

This report is produced by OCHA Pakistan, covering the period from 26 June 2025 to 20 August 2025.

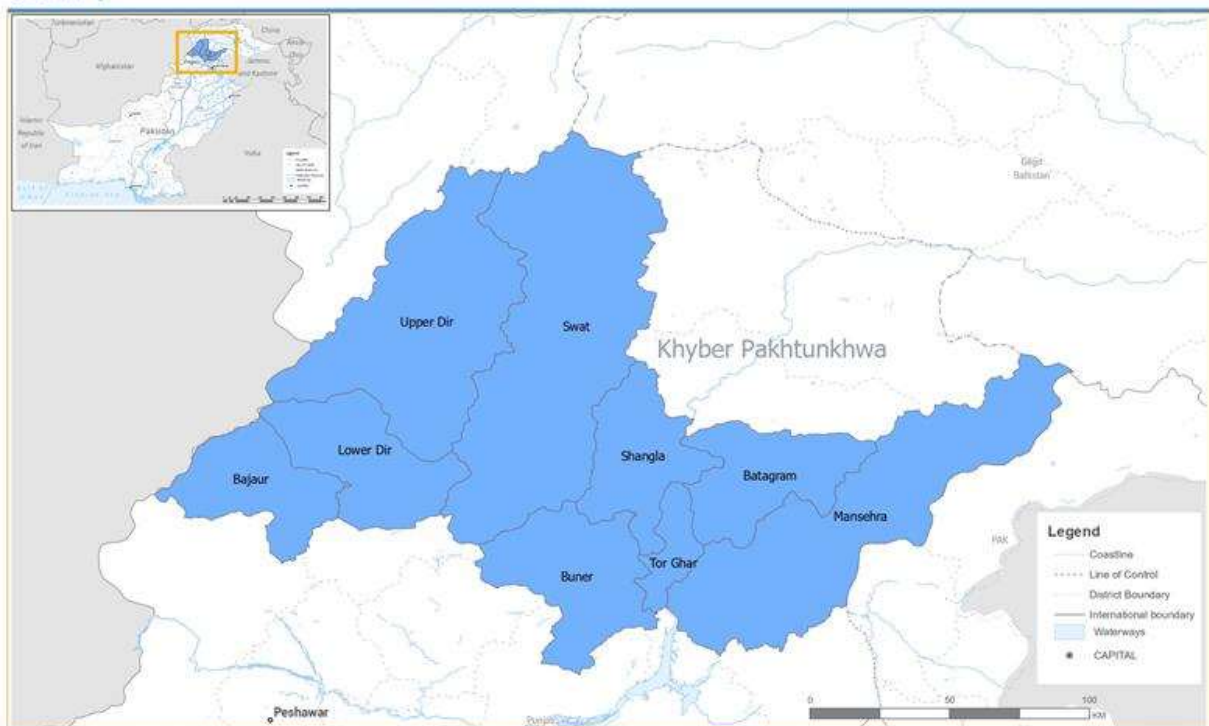
### Highlights

- Since 26 June, heavy monsoon rains and flash floods have caused **739 deaths, 978 injuries**, and damaged or destroyed over **2,400 houses**. More than **1,000 livestock** have been lost. **Severe weather is expected to continue through early September**, with risks of further flooding, landslides, and crop losses.
- In **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)**, an emergency has been declared in **nine districts**. From **15–19 August**, the province reported **368 deaths, 182 injuries**, and damage to **1,377 homes and 93 schools**. Relief efforts are ongoing, supported by NDMA, PDMA, UN partners, and NGOs. **OCHA field coordinators are deployed**, and **daily Emergency Working Group meetings** are held to address needs.
- In **Karachi**, **urban flooding on 19 August** caused **six deaths**, with rainfall up to **145 mm**. Several areas remain waterlogged and face **prolonged power cuts**, though conditions are improving as of **20 August**.
- In **Punjab**, rising levels in the **Indus and Chenab rivers** have displaced over **2,356 families**, destroyed **123 homes**, and damaged extensive **cash crops**. **Flood discharge in the Indus River now exceeds 500,000 cusecs**.
- **No national emergency has been declared**. The situation remains under control, with active government response and support from humanitarian and civil society partners across affected **union councils and tehsils**



### PAKISTAN

Government Declared Calamity Hit Districts - KP



Creation date: 18 August 2025 | Sources: HDX, NDMA, OCHA |  
 Feedback: [ochapakistan@humanitarianresponse.info](mailto:ochapakistan@humanitarianresponse.info) | [www.unocha.org](http://www.unocha.org) | [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)

Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

## SITUATIONAL UPDATE

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### Nationwide overview

Heavy monsoon rains and flash floods continue to impact multiple provinces across Pakistan. The NDMA reports 739 fatalities and 978 injuries nationwide since 26 June. More than 2,400 houses have been damaged, and over 1,000 livestock lost.

Relief assistance has been dispatched to the worst-affected areas through PDMA, with the Prime Minister convening a high-level meeting today with NDMA and stakeholders to coordinate the national response. The monsoon forecast indicates further heavy rainfall across Punjab, Sindh, KP, and Islamabad until early September, raising the risk of flash floods, landslides, urban inundation, and crop losses.

### Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)

On 15 August, the provincial government declared a state of emergency in nine districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: Buner, Shangla, Bajaur, Mansehra, Battagram, Lower Dir, Upper Dir, and Chitral. Between 15 and 19 August, the affected areas reported 368 deaths, 182 injuries, the loss of 4,295 livestock, damage to 1,377 houses, and the partial or complete destruction of 93 schools. In response, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) have provided relief assistance to Swat, Buner, Shangla, and Battagram, with additional supplies currently being dispatched to Mansehra and Bajaur. Humanitarian organizations, including UN agencies and partners, are actively supporting the local response through the provision of relief items, technical support, and coordination efforts. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) has deployed field coordinators to the four most affected districts to strengthen coordination between local authorities and humanitarian actors.

### Sindh

On 19 August, heavy rainfall triggered urban flooding in Karachi and nearby districts, prompting authorities to declare a rain emergency. The extreme weather resulted in at least six fatalities, caused by wall collapses and electrocution. By 1700 hours, rainfall levels reached up to 145 mm in some areas, with multiple localities receiving between 90 and 140 mm. The flooding severely impacted infrastructure, submerging roads and disrupting power supply—only 1,340 out of 2,100 K-Electric feeders had been restored, while several low-lying neighborhoods remained without electricity. Rescue 1122 and drainage teams are actively responding, though mobility challenges are hampering operations. Authorities have highlighted urgent needs, including water extraction pumps, portable generators, temporary shelters, clean water, hygiene kits, and risk communication materials to address electrocution hazards. Forecasts indicate continued heavy rainfall through 22 August, increasing the threat of flash floods across lower Sindh and the Tharparkar corridor.

### Punjab

Flooding along the Indus and Chenab rivers has intensified, severely impacting the districts of Layyah, Dera Ghazi Khan (DG Khan), Kot Adu, Rajanpur, and parts of Muzaffargarh. Over 2,356 families have been displaced, with many taking refuge either with relatives or in open areas under trees. The floods have also devastated thousands of acres of cash crops and fully destroyed 123 houses in Layyah alone. In response, the government has established relief camps—five in Layyah, four in DG Khan, three in Kot Adu, and four in Rajanpur. However, local authorities are reporting figures that appear conservative compared to the ground realities observed by responders. Field assessments indicate that water flow in the Indus River has reached 500,000 cusecs, placing it in the high flood category, and further displacements are anticipated as conditions worsen.

## GAPS AND NEEDS

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District authorities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have reported some priority needs including drinking water, medicines, winterized tents, heavy machinery for debris clearance and high-capacity pumps to remove standing water in low-lying areas.

OCHA, with partners, is conducting direct observation assessments in nine affected KP districts from 21 August to identify priority needs. The data collected by 22 August will further inform needs and gaps of the communities in the areas.

## COORDINATION AND RESPONSE

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The Provincial Government of KP, with federal and partner support, deployed over 2,000 personnel for search and rescue from 15–18 August, evacuating hundreds and airlifting stranded families. PKR 1.5 billion in relief funds and 89 truckloads of tents, NFIs, and food were dispatched to worst-hit districts, supplemented by NDMA and provincial contributions. In coordination with government departments, UN Agencies and local partners (NGOs) have delivered relief items, medical supplies, provided medical treatment to cases of influenza and diarrhea, and assessed damaged facilities, playing a vital role in delivering urgent assistance despite challenging access conditions in the affected areas.

OCHA is convening Emergency Working Group (EWG) meetings at the national level jointly with the KP emergency working group while PDMA and the Relief Secretariat have called meetings with humanitarian partners this week. OCHA is compiling the response of partners in the affected districts through the - [link](#) which is being shared with partners and government.

The 2025 Regional Envelope for Pakistan has been launched and will help in addressing the urgent humanitarian needs triggered by the ongoing monsoon floods. The allocation will prioritize life-saving, multi-sectoral assistance through partner organizations working in the affected areas.

## WEATHER FORECAST

Intensified monsoon activity from both the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal, coupled with a westerly wave, is expected to bring widespread heavy to very heavy rains to Punjab, Islamabad, KP, Balochistan, Gilgit-Baltistan, and PAK in the coming days, causing further risks of flash floods, urban flooding (Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Sialkot, Peshawar), and landslides in hilly areas. Hot and humid conditions will prevail in Sindh, with light rain in coastal areas. Severe weather hazards may damage infrastructure, crops, and utilities.

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